

Curse OF DRINK

DRUNKENNESS
WHISKEY AND BEER HABITS
CURED TO STAY CURED BY

White Ribbon Remedy

No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea or coffee, or food without patient's knowledge.



MRS. A. M. TOWNSEND.

For Years Secretary of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Her White Ribbon Remedy Has Brought Joy and Gladness to Thousands of Homes.

By using my White Ribbon Remedy any drunkard or anyone who is a victim of intoxicating drinks can be cured. Anyone can give it without the drunkard's ever knowing it. White Ribbon Remedy does its work so swiftly and surely that the devoted wife, sister, mother or daughter looks on the drunkard as cured even before he has taken the first dose. A person who has a loved one who is a slave to the drink will give them White Ribbon Remedy at once. It has made many thousands of permanent cures, and in addition restores the victim to normal health, at all the time, increasing the will power and determination to resist temptation.

This Only Remedy for Drunkenness Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U.

Mr. Andrew Press, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Los Angeles, California, states: "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been given. In most cases the remedy was given without the patient's knowledge. I have recommended it to my friends, and I have seen many of them cured. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment which can be recommended as safe, secret, and easily given."

CURES GUARANTEED.
Sold by druggists everywhere or by mail. Price, 50c and \$1.00.

Free Package free by writing or calling on Mrs. A. M. Townsend (for years Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 218 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. All letters destroyed as answered. Every letter private. Sold and recommended by special agents in Richmond, Va.

TRAGLE DRUG CO.,
817 East Broad St.

Revenue, these names having been substituted for the names of the men who had been nominated in the Fusion primary for these three offices in 1902, and the Fusionists dropped their names. In the meantime Chairman Jones had called a Democratic primary, at which it is claimed that something more than nineteen hundred votes were polled, and a full Democratic ticket was nominated and voted for in the regular election. But the Fusionists and the

The candidates nominated by them for these three offices received not a single vote in the regular election. Indeed, it is said that these three particular candidates did not qualify themselves by giving the least notification of their intention in the regular election.

In the meantime Chairman Jones had called a Democratic primary, at which it is claimed that something more than nineteen hundred votes were polled, and a full Democratic ticket was nominated and voted for in the regular election. But the Fusionists and the

The Fusionists refused to accept this verdict, and Chairman Owens, of the Fusion wing, ordered a primary election to be held in August, to nominate a full county ticket. The primary was held in spite of the fact that there were no opposing candidates in that wing of the party for the county offices, and there were some centers for district offices. It is explained, however, that the object of this primary was to show the voting strength of the Fusionists, and they claim to have polled 1,550 votes, all Democratic. They nominated the following ticket:

For House of Delegates, E. W. Owens and W. G. Parker; for Commonwealth's Attorney, R. C. Marshall; for Treasurer, J. M. Willey, deputy of the then Republican Treasurer; for Straitsmen, members of the Board, W. G. Parker, W. G. Williams; for Sheriff, A. C. Cromwell.

STRAW CANDIDATES.
The Straitsmen openly charged during the campaign that the candidates for county offices were "straw" candidates, and would not be heard of in the regular election, as these offices would be conceded to the Republicans. And such proved to be the fact. In the regular election the Fusion ticket contained the names of W. G. Parker, R. C. Marshall, W. G. Williams, and L. M. Nicholas for Commissioners of the

Republicans voted together and their candidates were all elected, the vote received by each being as follows:

E. W. Owens, 2,385; W. G. Parker, 2,365; R. C. Marshall, 2,362; A. C. Cromwell, 2,518; S. W. Lyons, 2,474; John D. Moore, 2,532; L. M. Nicholas, 2,333.

It will be seen from this that the Re-

publicans voted together and their candidates were all elected, the vote received by each being as follows:

E. W. Owens, 2,385; W. G. Parker, 2,365; R. C. Marshall, 2,362; A. C. Cromwell, 2,518; S. W. Lyons, 2,474; John D. Moore, 2,532; L. M. Nicholas, 2,333.

It will be seen from this that the Re-

publicans voted together and their candidates were all elected, the vote received by each being as follows:

E. W. Owens, 2,385; W. G. Parker, 2,365; R. C. Marshall, 2,362; A. C. Cromwell, 2,518; S. W. Lyons, 2,474; John D. Moore, 2,532; L. M. Nicholas, 2,333.

It will be seen from this that the Re-

publicans voted together and their candidates were all elected, the vote received by each being as follows:

publicans and Fusion Democrats received practically the same vote. And it is also a fact to be remembered that if the Democrats had all voted together they could easily have elected a full Democratic ticket.

Such is a concise history, as full as space will allow and as fair as I know how to make it, of the famous Norfolk election of 1902. It is a story of excitement and sometimes riotous incidents. To attempt to tell the whole story with every detail would be to write a book in flaming colors and profusely illustrated.

SPECIFIC CHARGES.
Let us now look into some of the charges that have been brought against the Fusionists. First of all comes the charge that Fusion registrars put on the permanent registration list the names of many negroes who were not fairly entitled to register under a Democratic constitution of the Constitution. There are in Norfolk county six magisterial districts, to wit:

Tanner's Creek, Western Branch, Butts' Road, Washington, Pleasant Grove and Deep Creek. By previous agreement Fusion registrars were put in charge of the first three districts and straightouts of the last three. The result of the registration showed the following registration of negroes:

1902, 1903, Total.
Tanner's Creek 168 228 396
Western Branch 242 310 552
Butts' Road 190 210 400

Washington 94 74 168
Pleasant Grove 65 20 85
Deep Creek 82 25 107

356

This makes a grand total of 1,230 negroes registered in the county, of which the Fusionists registered 874, and the straightouts registered 356. These figures are slightly at variance with those which have been previously given out, but my figures were taken directly from the books.

That is a pretty bad showing on its face, and yet in fairness something must be said in extenuation. The most populous negro districts are Tanner's Creek and Western Branch, although the straightouts claim that there are almost as many negroes in Washington district as in either of these two.

In ascertaining the negro population in the several districts, but the Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. Moore, who impressed me as being a fair and honest man, and such is his reputation, said that in Tanner's Creek there are 375 negroes, and in the Western Branch district 355 negroes. I also found from looking over the books that in some precincts many negroes registered as veterans. In one such precinct out of fifty-eight registered voters, twenty-two registered under this clause.

However, the fact remains that the Fusionists registered more than twice as many negroes as the straightouts registered, and there are reasons for this. At least in one district it was determined that at least a concerted effort was made to qualify negroes by raising their property assessment. But of this later on.

Another statement just here: The Fusionists say that before this registration there were 8,000 registered voters in Norfolk county. But that statement is manifestly an exaggeration. The whole negro population of the county is given at 31,000, which would indicate a voting strength of something like 6,000. The registration books have been purged, and it is possible that many names were on the list which did not belong there.

DAMAGING FIGURES.

Now we come to the most interesting part of the story. The new Constitution went into effect on July 10th, 1902. Section 19 provided that at the general election to be held in 1902 and 1903 every male citizen of the United States having the qualifications of age and residence required in Section 18 should be entitled to register, provided he owned property, upon which, for the year next preceding that in which he offered to register, State taxes aggregating at least one dollar had been paid. In 1902 the tax rate was 40 cents on the \$100, so that a person registering in 1902 under this clause must have paid taxes in 1902 upon \$250 worth of property. There is a circular showing the results of the 1902 registration in Washington district, in Berkeley, South Norfolk and vicinity, were arbitrarily raised all the way from \$15 and \$20 to \$250 in order to enable them to register.

It is not the purpose of this publication to make charges, but simply to state facts. First, as to personal property. By reference to the books of the Commissioner of the Revenue of that district, it was ascertained that before the registration had been made there was a supplemental list of twenty negroes and the following table shows comparative assessments in 1901 and 1902, respectively.

In the first line is the assessment of each negro in 1901. In the second line is the amount assessed against each in the supplemental list of 1902.

1901. 1902.
Tevius Wilson \$15 \$250
Edward Wilson 30 255
Wm. Brooks 65 250
Fred Thompson 40 210
Joseph Fitzgerald 30 200
L. H. Scott 30 200
Geo. Daniels 20 140
John Daxler 60 250
Isaac Payer 60 250
James Fletcher 60 250
Theodore Fisher 60 250
Littell Church 50 250
Geo. W. Hurrell 25 250
Alex Payer 25 250
N. L. Carrington 25 250
E. W. Cuppes 25 250
Theodore Fisher 60 250
Joseph H. Harris 50 150
Walter Owens 20 100
Washington Vaughan 30 200

There were three Edward Wilsons and two negroes by the name of William Brooks, but no Edward Wilson had \$100 more than \$35 worth of property and no William Brooks more than \$65. In six cases these negroes were assessed with horses or hogs or sewing machines or watches or clocks, but in the other cases they gave in no personal property at all. It is not the purpose of this publication to make charges, but simply to state facts.

The personality of Walter Owens was raised from \$10 to \$100, and by reference to the land book I found that Owens had real estate valued at \$150, which would give him the requisite \$250 worth of property.

The personality of Walter Owens was raised from \$10 to \$100, and by reference to the land book I found that Owens had real estate valued at \$150, which would give him the requisite \$250 worth of property.

GOLD SEAL

America's Best
Champagne
Special Dry—Brut
ITS POPULARITY

is proof of its quality. It equals any French wine in bouquet and flavor and costs only one-half.

Then why pay for foreign labels?

"GOLD SEAL" is sold everywhere and served at all leading clubs and cafes. No dinner complete without it. URBANA WINE CO., Urbana, N. Y., Sole Maker.

be also explained, that in each and every instance the lot assessed was the same in each year and in no case was the value of the lot raised for the obvious reason that land assessments are changed only once in five years. The first line of figures shows the assessment in 1901 and the second line the assessment in 1902.

Lot. Build. Total.

Ing. 236

J. N. Allen 1901 100 100 200

Henry Braxton 1901 100 100 200

L. L. Clanton 1901 100 100 200

Geo. Eaton 1901 100 100 200

J. A. Edwards 1901 100 100 200

James Felton 1901 100 100 200

E. A. Hill 1901 100 100 200

Isaac James 1901 100 100 200

Joseph Hixon 1901 100 100 200

James Newton 1901 100 100 200

Calvin Newsom 1901 100 100 200

Wm. Perry 1901 100 100 200

W. T. Robinson 1901 100 100 200

Wm. B. Smith 1901 100 100 200

Thos. Smith 1901 100 100 200

Willis Spence 1901 100 100 200

M. Spence 1901 100 100 200

Wilson Spence 1901 100 100 200

B. H. Scott 1901 100 100 200

W. Hears 1901 100 100 200

Chas. Anderson 1901 100 100 200

C. Anderson, Jr. 1901 100 100 200

C. H. Bernard 1901 100 100 200

Wright Bray 1901 100 100 200

Major Booker 1901 100 100 200

Robt. Beasley 1901 100 100 200

Edward Butt 1901 100 100 200

Joseph Baines 1901 100 100 200

John Baynes 1901 100 100 200

Geo. Calvin 1901 100 100 200

N. Cuppes 1901 100 100 200

Carey Cuppes 1901 100 100 200

Norris Corpen 1901 100 100 200

C. Clements 1901 100 100 200

Chas. Clements 1901 100 100 200

G. H. W. Chan 1901 100 100 200

Perk Deeden 1901 100 100 200

A. O. Evans 1901 100 100 200

Wm. Fuller 1901 100 100 200

Mark Finney 1901 100 100 200

Henry Felton 1901 100 100 200

W. H. Haywood 1901 100 100 200

E. L. Hunter 1901 100 100 200

Levins Hopper 1901 100 100 200

Robt. Jones 1901 100 100 200

Thos. Johnson 1901 100 100 200

Joseph Johnson 1901 100 100 200

Levi Johnson 1901 100 100 200

C. W. Knight 1901 100 100 200

James Lunsford 1901 100 100 200

Ransom McCoy 1901 100 100 200

Wm. McCoy 1901 100 100 200

Jno. A. McGee 1901 100 100 200

Claborn Out 1901 100 100 200

ten 1901 100 100 200

Willis Poyner 1901 100 100 200

S. Robinson 1901 100 100 200

John Small 1901 100 100 200

W. R. Smith 1901 100 100 200

James Smith 1901 100 100 200

W. B. Simmons 1901 100 100 200

Miles Simmons 1901 100 100 200

J. W. Sparrow 1901 100 100 200

J. Woodhouse 1901 100 100 200

O. Woodhouse 1901 100 100 200

A. Wilson 1901 100 100 200

M. Whitehurst 1901 100 100 200

M. T. White 1901 100 100 200

hurst 1901 100 100 200

N. Whitehurst 1901 100 100 200

Alec Woods 1901 100 100 200

A. Williams 1901 100 100 200

Jos. E. Wilson 1901 100 100 200

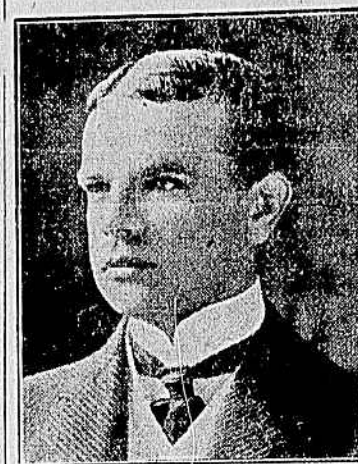
John Winston 1901 100 100 200

Sandy Wyche 1901 100 100 200

woman. Nor am I able to say that in no case had improvements been made as alleged, but one negro confessed in court that there was no house on his lot, although he was assessed with a house valued at \$200.

Some of the negroes mentioned in this list succeeded in registering, but others did not, and some of these and of those mentioned in the supplementary assessment of personal property took an appeal to the Circuit Court. There were sixty old cases and sixteen of them were heard. In some cases the court ordered the appellants to be registered, but after the sixteenth case was heard the colored attorney withdrew from the other cases and many of the most interesting cases and all the supplementary assessment cases died without a court investigation.

It should be added that in Tanner's Creek, one of the largest negro districts in the county, Commissioner Moore raised the assessment of only fifteen negroes, and of these thirteen already owned over \$250 worth of property, two were assessed on improvements and three of the whole number were women. In the Western Branch district, another large negro district, the assessment of only thirty-one negroes was raised by Mr. Moore, eight of whom were women, seven were formerly assessed with \$250 and over, two were assessed and the others were new and partial assessments, yet in Washington district, in which the Fusionists claim that there are not so many negroes as there are in either Tanner's Creek or Western Branch, the assessments of nearly one hundred negro men were raised by Commissioner Nicholas.



MR. MATTHEW M. TUNIS,
The Straightout Candidate for
Commonwealth's Attorney,
who was defeated by
Colonel Marshall.

from less than \$250 to \$250 and over.

THE COUNTY'S BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

From the examination I was able to make, it appeared that the business of the county is carried on in a business like way, although many charges have been made by the straightouts of irregularities and corruption. Norfolk county has real and personal property assessed at \$17,000,000, of which the negroes own \$650,775 in real estate and it is said that \$412,220 property owners in the county. The assessment is forty cents on the hundred for the general levy, twenty cents for roads and twenty cents for schools, making a total of eighty cents on hundred dollars. In addition to this, the county received about \$30,000 per annum from the ferry, half of which goes to road improvement. The county has a good system of bookkeeping, and I doubt if any county in the State has a better system. So far as I could judge from superficial examination, it appeared that every account is preserved and filed and a complete record made of every financial transaction. The officials were courteous and obliging to me and even added me in the investigation.

The county also has what appears to be a good system of working the roads. The supervisors have nothing to do with the work. There is a board of trustees appointed by the court and these trustees have all the road money and are responsible to the court for their acts. I received many complaints from citizens of mismanagement, but I found even among citizens an amazing ignorance of county affairs, and they were not even knowing what the tax levy was.

My story is done. If errors have crept in, it is not due to any disposition to be unfair, nor to any lack of industrious effort to ascertain the facts.

W. S. COPELAND.

TO ELECT DANIEL TO SUCCEED HIM

(Continued From First Page.)

In a democratic convention. The history of the campaign is too well known. Colonel Cameron, then a brilliant journalist, and then, as now, a forceful speaker, was nominated by the opposition party, and after an unusually fierce and bitter stump campaign, Colonel Cameron won. It was a surprise to the Democrats.

Daniel and Cameron.

In the changes wrought by the passing years, it was destined that both Daniel and Cameron should sit as Democratic members of a convention, for just twenty years later the two men, both full of years and honors, met again in this city to frame a new organic law for the State. All the bitterness of political strife had passed away, and the two men met as friends, if not as intimates. Daniel had not been forgotten absolutely, but strong men do not cherish such bitterness.

Two years later the State was reded-

icated for Congress, and in the redistricting Major Daniel's home and that of Hon. John Randolph Tucker were placed in different districts. The maligned orator was nominated and elected to the House of Representatives in 1881. Two years later he was elected John W. Daniel to the United States Senate, to which his old rival, General Mahone, had already been elected. Senator Daniel took his seat in 1887, and although he had served with steady growing prestige ever since, he was re-elected in 1891, again in 1897 and will be elected for the fourth time on January 28th. With the completion of the term, for which he is to be elected, he will have served in the Senate twenty-four years, and in Congress altogether twenty-six years. His work term will not expire until March 4, 1911.

Virginia's Leading Orator.

During his public service, Senator Daniel has been conspicuous on many occasions. One of his most notable oratorical addresses was that made at the dedication of that wonderful monument to the nation's capital. The other address on that occasion was made by Robert C. Winthrop, a famous Bay State orator. Senator Daniel is not only an orator of fine powers, he is a brilliant and admirably equipped lawyer, and a contributor to literature of his own profession and to history. He is now preparing to publish a biography of his old commander, General John A. Barry. Virginia has recognized his versatile talents and powers, and has honored him as few other men have been honored in the history of the Commonwealth.

It was hard to see it then, but the defeat of Daniel for the governorship in 1881, proved to be the best thing that could ever have happened to him. Certainly, judging by the experiences of most of the other men who have been elected Governor in the last forty years, he would have been only ex-governor after the expiration of the four year term. As it was, however, for that honor opened the door to honors in a broader field in which he was destined to long and brilliant service, and in which in all human probability his life will end.

Like Daniel, General Mahone was never to be Governor of his native State, though he did again aspire and was nominated. In 1889 he was nominated as the candidate of the Republican party against Captain Philip W. McKinney, but was overwhelmingly defeated, and never afterwards aspired to any office. A few years later he died.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Table Giving Figures for Principal Cities of the Country.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at a number of the principal cities for the week ended January 11th with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year. Sixty-four cities are included in the totals:

New York \$1,376,162,005, decrease 27.5.
Chicago \$179,103,705, increase 3.6.
Boston \$131,241,158, decrease 10.6.
Philadelphia \$114,511,707, decrease 4.3.
St. Louis \$84,107,429, increase 15.2.
Pittsburgh \$76,700,133, decrease 12.8.
San Francisco \$30,978,270, increase 6.
Baltimore \$21,061,016.
Cincinnati \$20,489,650.<